# **CLASSIFIED** COLUMN

WANT ADVERTISING BATES Twenty--five words or less, One Time 25 cents, Three Times 50 cents, Six Times \$1.00.

All advertisement over twentyfive words prorata for each additional word. Rates on 1,000 words to be used in a month made on application.

No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents, cash in ad-

If your name appears in the telephone directory you can tele-phone your want ad to 321 and a bill will be mailed after its in-sertion for prompt payment.

### WANTS

WANTED-You to know that I am and coal on the market, if you don't believe it try me. W. O. don't believe it try me. W. O. Ulmer, Phone 649. Successor to Pledmont Coal and Wood Co.

on or after September first. Harriet Divver Masters, Box Anderson, S. C. 8-2 8-21-3tp

WANTED-To buy from one hundred Fretwell Co.

#### FOR SALE

pups, black and white and sable color, 8 weeks old. Males \$5.00, females \$2.50. One solid white French female poodle 10 months old, \$2.50. P. A. Dial, Fountain Inn.

### MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY INTEL-LIGENCER AT REDUCED PRICE— During the Daily Intelligencer con-test which closed March, 1914, in order to secure votes to win the cap-dial prize, I purchased a number of subscriptions to the Daily Intelli-gencer at the rate of \$5.00 a year. In order to get some of the money, back which I put into the contest, I will sell a limited number of sub-positions to the Daily Intelligence. scriptions to the Daily Intelligencer at the rate of \$3.00 a year to anyone wishing to subscribe or renew their subscription to this paper, or at a rate of \$1.25 a year to the Semi-weekly Intelligencer. If interested, address P. O. Rey 247, Andress P. address P. O. Box 347, Anderson, S. C. 6-17tf

WHEN YOU can not see right step in our Optical Department and get just the Glasses you need. Complete grinding plant. Eyes scientifically tested. Dr. M. R. Campbell, Louisa S. Hilgenbocker, assistant, 112 W. Whitner St., Ground Floor.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

We are prepared to make loans on approved farm property in Anderson county in amounts of not less than \$2,000, at 7 per cent. Charges moderate. Apply to Quattlebaum & Coch-8-19-3t

MISCELLANEOUS Rent collecting a specialty. My Motto: "Promptness efficiency, courtesy." Houses and Houses and lots for sale, terms arranged to suit purchasers. I deal with all clients on a just and reliable basis; a regular 'live and let live policy.' Office 101 1-2 East Whitner, W. C. Broadwel.! 8-20-6t.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of Stuart Span deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly proven to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make settle-

Sam Lesser,

Wear--



Mrs. B. Graves Boyd



### **FATE OF LUXEMBOURG INTERESTS THE WORLD**

Neutrality of Grand Duchy Grossly Violated by Germans Since First Days of War Despite Vigorous Protests.

Paris, Aug. 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A lively interest has been awakened in France recently over the fate of the neighborng little Grand Ducky of Luxembourg through whose territory the Germans fell upon the French stronghold of Longwy. Part of the interest is due Longwy. Part of the interest is due to the fact that it is through the acquiescense and with the assistance of France that Switzerland is today pro-France that Switzerland is today pro-viding food for the population of the Grand Duchy, pending the gathering of the harvest; and part to the fact that, for the first time, some of de-tails of the violation by Germans of the neutrality of the tin, state are just coming to light just coming to light.

La Temps of Paris has reproduced from the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant the text of a proclamation, printed in Coblenz, Germany, and brought with the invading Prussian troops, to be posted up in the Grand Duchy as WANTED—Position as stenographer a justification of the military occupa-on or after September first. Mrs. trality Germany had guarnteed.

The French, and even the Dutch pac-pers, however, have been unable to WANTED—Every house keeper in Anderson to try a loaf of "Aunt Mary's Cream Bread." It's made at home and your grocer keeps it. Anderson Pure Food Co.

8-15-Dif coverything emanating from the Grand Duchy has proved to be the strictest. Much that has come out of Luxemto five hundred bushels of country bourg during the past year has con-oats at 50c. Cash or trade. The sequently, borne the stamp of doubt-

8-22-Dif ful authorship.

From official and semi-official sources, The Associated Press has been able to secure an authentic account

FOR SALE—Pure native grown Lookout Mountain seed potatoes \$2.00 per bushel. Plant as soon as it rains. Furman Smith, Seedsman, Phone 464.

FOR SALE—Extra find Shepherd pups, black and white and sable color, 8 weeks old. Males \$5.00, females \$2.50. One solid white French female poodle 10 months

able to secure an authentic account of the Prussian occupation of the Italian vell substantiated details of much that followed.

On August 1, 1914, when the war cloud was lowering over Europe, Minister of State Paul Eyschen, president of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, who since the establishment of the independence of the Country has been virtually its first Minister and real rules, asked both the country has been virtually its first Minister and real rules, asked both Germany and Frange officially if in the event of hostilities between the two countries, the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg would be respected. Before any reply could be received from France, the reply of Germany took the form of action. The same day—Saturday August first—Alphonse Munchen, Mayor of the City of same day—Saturday August first—Alphonse Munchen, Mayor of the City of Luxembourg, issued a proclamation to the population of the capital announcing that the neutrality of the Grand Duchy had been violated by Germany, through the occupation of the railway station of Trois Vierges by Prussian troops, and calling upon the people of Luxembourg to remain calm.

The incident of apprehension of the

The lacident of apprehension of the twenty-year-old Grand Duchess, Marie Adelheid, by the Germans, and her removal from Colmar-Berg to the Grand

moval from Colmar-Berg to the Grand Ducal palace at Luxembourg where she was kept under guard, alrady has been published.

Events moved with extraordinary rapidity throughout the Grand Duchy on Sunday, August 2. At five o'clock that morning German troops had already entered Luxembourg and were moving rapidly across to attack moving rapidly across to attack Frence whose mobilization had only been ordered at midnight. First there were scouts on motorcycles and bi-cycles. Hard upon these came three motors loaded with officers and sol-diers, and then followed fast tive more motors which traversed the little Grand Duchy at a mad speed, from Treves toward Longwy. Before ten o'clock in the morning, three military trains had passed through the Grand

But Premier Eyschen had given his whole life to making and keeping the freedom of Luxembourg and he did net surrender easily. Roused out of bed at daybreak by the news of the first incursion of German troops, he telephone the German minister to the Grand Duchy his protest and then put

it into writing.
"I have just advised Your Excellency," he wrote Minister von Buch, "by telephone of the appearance on Grand Ducal territory of German officers and soldiers. I learn that a train transporting troops is even now on its way to Luxembourg, and that a great num-ber of autos have passed through Wasserbillings for Luxembourg. The Grand Ducal government energetically protests against this flagrant vio-lation of the neutrality of the counry, while awaiting subsequent developments. I beg you to transmit this protest without delay to the government of the Empire."

But he did not wait for the German Minister to transmit the protest. He sent a telegram of his own to Imperial

sent a telegram of his own to imperial Foreign Minister von Jagow, and the Grand Duchess herself sent one to her cousin, the German Emperor. At the same time he sent Major van Dyck the same time he sent Major van Dyck of the Luxembourg army of 150 soldiers, with a protest to be delivered to the commander of the invading troops. But Major van Dyck had no luck. He spent all day missing the advancing Prussians, and it was Lieutenaut Wilhelmy, charged with a similar mission, who succeeded in registering a formal protest with the ommandant of the German troops who had taken possession of the railway station of the City of Luxembourg, and Lieutenant Franck, under like orders, who presented in person Minister Eyschen's protest to Major von Baerensprung, commanding the German corps of occupation.

the Chancellor of the German Em-pire. The little Grand Duckess had her reply from her Imperial cousin on August eighth. All were in the same tenor. Von Jagow's message said: tenor. Von Jagow's message said:
"The Imperial government guarantees
Luxembourg full compensation for Luxembourg full compensation for any damage done by us . . . We have reliable information, according to which French forces are in march on Luxembourg." To this, Minister Eyschen replied by telegraph: "There is not one single French soldier on Luxembourg territory nor any sign whatsoever of an threatening of Luxembourg's neutrality from the French side. On the contrary on August first side. On the contrary, on August first th erails of the railroad on French territory near Mont St. Martin-Long-wy were torn up."

In spite of this assurance and in spite of the fact that hours since German scouts had already penetrated through Luxmbourg into France and knew that no French attack upon Luxembourg had been or was being planned, the troops occupying the City of Luxembourg proposed to post a proclamation, dated August 2, 1914, which had been printed in Coblenz and brought with them on their coming to the Grand Ducky sixtees. the Grand Duchy, giving as the reason for the military occupation of that neutral state that Frence had already violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. Minister Eyschen obtained a copy of this document and read it to the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy. Its text follows:

"Owing to the failure of France to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg, her warlike acts—established beyond any doubt-directed against German troops from the very territory of Luxembourg, have forced His Majesty un-der the bitter compulsion of iron necessity, to order that German troops, the Enghth Army Corps of the First Line, also march into Luxembourg."
This document was signed simply: Commanding General of the

Army Corps."
Minister Eyschen protested against this proclamation with the utmost Prussian troops in occupation, and it was then abandoned for one which read: "His Majesty, moved by un-avoidable necessity and induced to the read: action by disregard of neutrality on the part of France, has ordered the marching of troops into Luxembourg." This second document was signe: "Tulff von Tscheppe und Weidenbach. Commanding General of the Prussian VII Army Corps."

Against this, also, Minister Eyschen protested and telegraphed his protest

to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The reply he received was that no hostilities were directed aginst the Grand Duchy and that the local laws of the Grand Duchy would continue to prevail. Constrained to accept this situation, Minister Eyschen asked assurances to the same effect from the German Commander and from the German Minister. Both gave them.

The following day, however, after this agreement had been reached—that Luxembourg should be free to administer her own affairs—the German Minister her own affairs—the German.

minister her own affairs-the German diction began.

The first step was to demand of Luxembourg's Minister of State, already struggling with the problem of feeding his people, the immediate expulsion of the French Minister to Luxembourg from the soil of the Grand Duchy. When the demand was made, Mr. Eyschen, pointing out that France was not at war with the Grand Duchy, asked the German Minister to put his request in writing. Herr von

Buch dld so. "I have the honor," he wrote Mr. Eyschen; "in conformance with the instructions of His Excellence General von Fuchs, to beg you to invite the French Minister, Mr. Mollard, to quit Luxembourg as soon as possible Treves toward Longwy. Before ten o'clock in the morning, three military trains had passed through the Grand Duchy into France and 30,000 German troops were already on the march across neutral soil.

But Premier Eyschen had given his arrest."

The entire public telephone service of the Grand Duchy was suspended by faced with the painful necessity of placing Mr. Molland under the surveillance of a military guard and in service in the City of Luxembourg proper. Two days later, General you rest. The Frence Ministery models in the German will arrest to German will be faced with the painful necessity of the Grand Duchy was suspended by faced with the painful necessity of placing Mr. Molland under the surveillance of a military guard and in proper. Two days later, General you rest." The French Minister made his own way, with neither escort nor safe conduct, through the German lines. His last official act was to beg the Premier of the Grand Duchy to care for the French citizens who might be remaining.

The German Chancellor had ex-plained that Germany desired only to plained that Germany desired only to administer her State railway through the Grand Duchy. But the Prime Minister of Luxembourg was forced to pretst that the seizure and occupation of the postoffice, the public telephones, the telegraph and the government building were not essential to the administration of the railway. The night of August third, German sentinels stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the Place de la Control of the stationed in the sta nels stationed in the Place de la Con-stitution of the City of Luxembourg thought they saw a French aeroplane over the city, and began firing at ran-

On August third, the 29th Infantry, the 161st regiment armed with machine guns and the 44th artillery, fell to hacking down trees, digging ento hacking down trees, digging en-trenchments and driving the inhabi-tants from their homes in the district around Merl. Minister Eyschen set forth these infractions of previous assurances to the Parliament of Lux-embourg at its special meeting on Au-gust fourth. The Grand Duchess was unable to attend her Parliament, not being permitted to leave her palace. But the German military authorities suggested to her that an isolated resisuggested to her that an isolated residence in the country like Colmar-Berg was no place for her younger sisters and advised her to send for

BEAUTIFUL, BUT BROKE; OR HOW SHE LOST \$6,000,000



Mrs. Maude Brevoort Barelay

The strange story of the loss of 5,000,000 by a New York society beauty came out in court the other day when a judge fined her \$250 for contempt in failing to explain why she could not pay a debt of \$3,027. alternative for the fine is imprison ment, for despite the general belief to the contrary, they still imprison for debt in New York City and State. It developed that Mrs. Barclay had filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that practically all her great fortune was gone.

was gone.

Where the well known society leader's \$6,090,000, represented by large coldings, has vanished was explained by her lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood. He said Mrs. Barcley, like many other social leaders, had intrusted her business affairs to agents and servants. was gone.

The result was that Mrs. Barclay's agents borrowed money at usurious rates, paid exorbitant bonuses for loans and made unreasonable and unbusinesslike concessions to tenants This mismanagement had brought her to a point where she had little more than \$30,000 worth of realty left.

The marriage of Mrs. Barclay to her present husband was, like her first wedding, an affair of much social prominence. She is the daughter of the late George W. Fowler of Tarryown. Until a few years ago she exhibited at the horse shows.

Her first husband, Augustus Browning Prentice, was left a vast fortune by his father, but the task of looking after it weighed so heavily upon the son's mind that he became afficied with nervous disorders and he was finally committed to Bellevue, where he died in 1906.

chen was at great pains to save his compatriot from benig shot out of hand as a spy. This arrest was fol-lowed by others.
"Surely." said Minister Eyschen in

protest, "these arrests are not in keep-ing with the assurances I have been given by His Imperial Majesty, that the civil laws of the Grand Duchy will be respected."

General Tulff von Tscheppe un Weidenbach on August 9 demanded and was accorded audience with the Grand Duchess. He repeated the assurance already given that the liber-ties of the Luxembourgers would be carefully conserved. Immediately after the interview he undertook to censor the news published in the news of the Grand Duchy. Arrests of civilians charged with "approaching the German military works" continued, and those arrested were shipned into German. ped into Germany

Schenk wrote Minister Eyschen demanding the rigid consorship of all manding the rigid consorship of all newspapers in Grand Ducal territory. On the fourteenth, the "Independence Laxembourgeoise," the leading daily of Laxembourg, voluntarily suspended publication after printing a bitter announcement that it was impossible to give the news under the restrictions made by the invading military author-

Meanwhile the people of the Grand Meanwhile the people of the Grand Dutchy feared that they were to be left to starve. "I told the superior officers to whom I first spoke," said Minister Eyschen to the Chamber of Deputies, in giving his official account of what had passed, at the extraordinary mostly on August 4 "that Lays or what had passed, at the extraordi-nary meeting on August 4, "that Lux-embourg did not possess sufficient victuals to feed so many troops; that we were accustomed to buy products we were accastomed to buy products in bulk from Antwerp, a port which we are, so to speak, the 'Hinterland,' that this port had been closed to us, and that I had addressed Belglum requesting that other ports be opened to us, and that this was refused. You know that the countries which surround us have closed their frontiers against any exportation to the Grand Duchy. I have applied to right and left for an exception in favor of Luxembours by I have

embourg, but I lave not succeeded."

Cut off, wholly surrounded by Ger man troops and subject to their mili-tary jurisdiction, the history of Luxembourg since that day is declared to have been an accumulation of en-croachments and sacrifices which the 

shade over six ounces of bread a day, where it now stands.

Today the sentiment in the Grand

Duchy would appear to be that ex-Parliament, on November 10 when she

"The neutrality of the Grand Duchy has been violated. I and my government hastened to pretest against this act. The facts were promptly brought to the attention of the powers signatory of the Treaty of London of 1867. (Prussia, Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and The Nether-lands and Belgium). The Chamber of Deputies has given its approbation of our conduct. Our rights, therefore, remain intact, albeit they have ben unrecognized."

### How Johnny Knew.

In instructing a youthful class in nathematics, the teacher turned

John Jones.

"Johnny." she remarked, "can you tell me what an average is?"

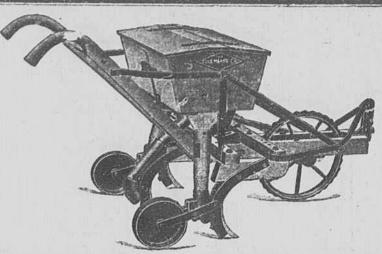
"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt response of Johnny. "An average is what a han lays eggs on."

"What?" exclaimed the amazed teacher. "What on earth are you talking about?" "That's right, Miss Mary," was the rejoinder of Johnny. "Most every tesson in our 'rithmetic starts off 'If a hen lays three eggs a week on an average."—Kansas City Star.

PIEDMONT & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY ANDERSON:



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# Fifteen Great Results Made Easier by Using the Cole One-Horse Grain Drill

You get your grain sowed early in cotton and corn fields.

You save seven-eights of the labor required to break land and sow

You got a larger yield and a sure crop. No winter-killed grain.

Your land gets the benefit of winter cover-crops, which retards washing and leaching of the soil by winter rains The grain stubble and roots add humus to your soil.

Having been sowed early in the fail you get the grain off early and follow with peas or corn.

The peas gather nitrogen from the air worth many dollars per acre and also add more humus to your soil. Plenty of oats and peavine hay make it possible to keep more and bet-

More stock means more money and better living at home,

More stock also means more barnyard manure, thus adding fertility, humus, and crop-making bacteria to your soil.

Peas come off the land in time to do deep plowing at the right timelate summer or early fall.

More humus and deep fall plowing make crops stand dry weather or wet weather better than before. More humus, more barnyard manure, and fall plowing improve the nature of the soil and makes it easier and chaper to cultivate.

Having part of the land in grain and peas leaves less land to be cultivated, so you can cultivate it better and put twice as much fertilizer per acre in half the time.

GET A COLE DRILL and follow out this plan of farming and rotation of crops and in a short time you should be making more cotton and corn on half your land than you are making by cultivating all of it in these

Be sure to get the genuine Cole Drill. 'Do not let anyone put off on you any of the cheaply made and fraudulent imfrations.

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